

# THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

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WHOLE NO. 39.

MEN often do the right thing at the wrong time, but the passage of the force bill is a wrong thing all the time.—New York World.

LET us hope that the sitting general assembly will have the wisdom to properly provide for taking care of the State capitol.—Nashville Banner.

THE Farnell business has reached that most dismal stage of political controversies at which they degenerate into "issues of veracity."—New York Times.

ONCE in a while a politician complains because the newspapers tell lies about him. It would be very rough, though, if the newspapers were to mend their ways and tell the truth about them.—New York Herald.

THE movement to organize an Alliance party is chiefly confined to Kansas. There the idea has found great favor. Thirty years of Republican rule are enough to make any people desperate.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Two much of the time of the general assembly is wasted in the election of officials and in the inauguration of governors. This might be changed if we could secure a revision of the constitution.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

RUMORS are afloat that seem to have a demi-semi-official source which intimate that if the force bill and the free coinage bill should be sent by one messenger in one envelope to the President he might sign both.—Philadelphia Record.

REPRESENTATIVE LOONER's bill, introduced Friday, to make justices of the peace ineligible to offices filled by the court, is a good bill. It is time the practice of officers electing themselves constantly to office should be stopped.—Memphis Commercial.

OF the fifteen Republican Senators who voted for free coinage, all save Cameron came from west of the Mississippi River. It was the combined South and West that passed the free coinage bill through the Senate. The same combination will elect the next President.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE place to begin bayonet rule is in the Senate chamber. If the force bill is to pass to "put a bayonet behind every ballot," let the bayonet be put behind the ballot that passes the bill. It must not pass before the Democratic Senators have been carried from the Senate chamber to jail in a body.—St. Louis Republic.

THE sentiment of the tax-payers of the State in favor of legislation on public roads; the removal of the State prison; the remodeling of the county court system, and other questions of like importance is well known. These questions should be met promptly and disposed of in an intelligent and business-like manner.—Union City Democrat.

IF we are to have any force bill at all we should much prefer the Quay plan. It was tried in South Carolina and other Southern States a few years ago, and, in spite of it, the South was redeemed and the intelligent property-holding citizens of this section accomplished the overthrow of the rule of the robbers. The United States soldier is a much more honest man than the United States deputy marshal, and if we are to choose between evils, we should prefer to go with the boys in blue.—Charleston News and Courier.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor Hart, of Chattanooga, is dead.

Humboldt is soon to have a canning factory.

Atlanta, Ga., is filling up with people to attend King Cotton's carnival.

The king of the Hawaiian Islands is reported lying at the point of death at San Francisco.

Jackson will soon have free mail delivery. The postmaster has already selected the carriers.

One of the "old blue laws" of Connecticut says that a man shall not kiss his wife on Sunday.

The Adventist case, which came up in the federal court at Memphis last week, was again postponed.

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Clarksville will probably resume business in a few days.

Luther Windrow, a Rutherford County farmer aged thirty-five years, suicided by hanging himself last week.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to do away with all treaties of commerce with other countries except with Morocco.

William Miller, a noted East Tennessee desperado is in jail at Tazewell, charged with the outrage of a child at that place.

Mrs. Amelia T. McTyeire, widow of Bishop McTyeire of the Southern Methodist Church is dead. She was in her sixty-third year.

A model of the air-ship invented by Mr. Pennington, of Mount Carmel, Ill., was placed on exhibition at Chicago Monday. It is 30 feet long and 6½ feet wide.

Charles Denby, the United States Minister to Pekin, has announced officially that the Emperor of China has decided to participate in the World's Columbian Exhibition.

S. M. Fugette, of Chattanooga, was shot and killed by his father-in-law, J. A. Warder last Sunday. The parties are in high-standing and wealthy. Whisky caused it.

The Dyersburgh Water and Electric Light Company have received a large dynamo and when put in position will add much to the lighting of the city.—Dyersburgh Times.

Governor Taylor pardoned Lizzie Ackerman, who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary from Shelby County for the murder of her husband, Jake Ackerman, last April.

The farmers are delivering a good deal of tobacco now, sold to stemmers at 5 to 7 cents round in large hands, prizers are paying higher for fine crops in small hands.—Clarksville Tobacco-Leaf.

The Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Assembly met in caucus Monday night and selected ex-Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black as their candidate for the United States Senatorship.

W. R. Gregory was sent to jail at Kansas City, Mo., the other day, for stealing a "red-hot stove," the oven of which was filled with biscuits. He sold the stove at a second-hand store, biscuits and all, for \$3.

While Maury Daniel and Robbie Cammack, two fifteen year old boys of Clarksville, were hunting last Saturday Daniel's gun was accidentally discharged while the boys were climbing a fence, the lead entering Cammack's neck, producing a probably fatal wound.

George Bancroft, America's greatest historian, died at his home in Washington City last Saturday. He was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800.

Judge Buckner, at Baton Rouge, gave his decision Monday refusing the mandamus asked by the Louisiana Lottery Company to compel the promulgation by the Secretary of State of the lottery amendment.

While George Childress and John Whitby, two Gibson County men, were out hunting last week Childress' gun was accidentally discharged, the entire contents taking effect in Whitby's body killing him instantly.

Camille Louiseau, a beautiful eighteen year old girl ran away from her parents in Nashville and went to her lover in New Orleans Saturday. She says her father treated her harshly and under no circumstances would she return to her home.

The farmers of Bedford are at work. Everyday when they can do so they are plowing. Ground for oats and corn is being made ready for the seed, agricultural implements of all kinds are being overhauled and made ready for spring. Nor are they any too soon.—Shelbyville Gazette.

Several hundred negroes from various parts of the South arrived at Atlanta, Ga., last week en route to Africa. They had been imposed upon by some unscrupulous persons who represented to them that for \$1 each they could secure passage to Africa. They all had cards entitling them to go to Africa via Savannah.

While gathering sand a few miles above Knoxville, two boatmen were attacked by a huge serpent-shaped animal about 10 feet in length, and after a desperate struggle barely escaped with their lives. The animal had a head like an alligator and fins like a fish, and appeared to be nearly 2 feet through the body. Something like this strange inhabitant of the water was observed there last March, but none of the river men are anxious to try and capture it.

### The New Silver Bill.

The silver bill, as passed by the Senate last week, is a free coinage measure, pure and simple, free from all national bank and bond legislation contained in the financial bill. With the exception of a slight technical amendment and the omission of the provision for covering into the treasury the national bank redemption fund, the bill is like that passed by the Senate last year, which was the basis of the compromise embodied in the present law. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT—To provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion and for other purposes.

That from and after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be a dollar, and the same may be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver, or of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and said coins shall be legal tender for all debts public and private.

That hereafter any owners of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit, and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

SECTION 2. That the provisions of section 3, of "an act to authorize the coinage of a standard silver

dollar and to restore its legal tender character," which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to coinage in this act provided for;

SEC. 3. That the certificates provided for in section 2, of this act, shall be of denomination of not less than \$1, nor more than \$100, and such certificates shall be redeemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; so much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes and for other purposes," as requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the certificates provided for in this act, and all silver and gold certificates already issued, shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

SEC. 5. The owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

### The Illinois Central Railroad.

The following extract from the message of the governor of Illinois to the legislature in regard to the above road is certainly a very fine showing. It is said that the direct tax paid to the State of Illinois by this road has been sufficient in many of the past years to pay the entire expenses of the State government:

"The Illinois Central Railroad sustains such special relations to the State government of Illinois, in addition to those important relations it shares in common with all other roads of the State, that its affairs may properly be made the subject of special mention in this message.

"Under the wise provision which retained to the State, in consideration of the franchise, and valuable lands granted to this company, an interest to the extent of 7 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road, to be paid annually into the State treasury, there has been paid to the State, all told, for the years 1855 to 1890, inclusive, the sum of \$12,365,618. Upon the \$40,000,000 of capital stock of the company paid in there was paid as dividends in the same period the sum of \$64,782,357, showing that an amount slightly exceeding 19 per cent. of the total paid as dividends on such \$40,000,000 of paid in stock has been turned into the State treasury; or a sum equal to 16.03 per cent. of the whole sum paid both to the State and upon stock. The last year the State's 7 per cent. of gross earnings paid amounted to \$486,281, and on said \$40,000,000 of stock were distributed as dividends \$2,400,000, the State's portion being nearly 17 per cent. of the whole amount so paid. The showing for the last six months, ending October 31, 1890, gives the State as its 7 per cent. of earnings \$257,219, or at a rate which would make the income of the State from this source over half a million per year, exceeding in amount any other half year in the history of the road.

"The last year as a whole has yielded the State a larger revenue than any other year except 1865, which, coming in a period of war

prices and inflation, hardly constitute a fair comparison. On the whole, I think the rapid increase in the State's revenues from this source, in late years, rising as they have from \$367,798.92 in 1885 to \$486,281.03 in 1890, presents an encouraging prospect, and speaks well for the efficiency of the present management of the company, under which, if continued, we may reasonably expect the annual revenues of the State from this source will not hereafter fall below a half million dollars. The further building of new competing lines of railroad such as have of late years greatly reduced the gross earnings of the road below what they would otherwise have been, having entirely ceased, there seems cause to hope for a gradual and healthy growth in the revenue of the lines in which the State will share with the owners of the stock."

### He Turned into a Mule.

New York Sun.]

I distinctly remember the first hanging I ever saw in a Nevada mining camp, and as I put in ten years out there, and as hangings came to be of weekly occurrence, I rather pride myself on this feat of memory. A lazy, quarrelsome miner named Rattebone struck a man with a pick one day and killed him, and after a fair trial was found guilty and condemned to hang. On the night preceding the execution he sent for me. I had once given him a pipe, and had also written two or three letters for him, and he reasoned that I was his friend. When I entered his presence he held out his hand and said:

"Say, now, you don't believe I'm afraid to hang?"

"Oh, no."

"Hain't no idea I'll weaken?"

"None, whatever."

"'Cause I propose to hang with a grin on my face—if I've got to hang. There is just one reason why I don't want to, however, and I want you to do me a favor."

"Well?"

"Go to the boys and state the case. There's an old fellow down the creek named Champlin. A month ago I got into a fuss with him, and he said I'd be hung inside of three months. This thing will tickle him almost to death. He'll say, 'I told you so!' and he'll go on about the wicked being cut short in their career, and all that, and I want to disappoint him."

"But you are to hang in the morning."

"Yes, I know, but I don't want to, you see. Just go and talk to the boys and tell 'em about old Champ and get me off."

I didn't do anything of course, and next morning, when he was led out, he plead his own cause, but without avail. Just before he was swung off he saw the old man in the crowd and he called him up and said:

"Champ, you pie-bald, knock-kneed old cuss, you'll go around bragging that you predicted this, and you'll wear your hat on your ear and step high. Durn your old hide, but it's on your account I hate to go! I've got to however, but I'll get even with you. Hang me if I don't turn into a mule and kick you to death afore the year is out!"

Five months later a speculator came into our camp on a mule. The animal stood tied to a tree, and when old Champ lounged up to pick up a frying pan the brute shot out and hit him in the temple and keeled him over stone dead.